Mr. Perit takes his Seat, and Energetically Advocates an Immediate Filling Up of the Force-Interesting Debate as to the Eligibility of the Old Force to Reappointment— Mayor Wood Defends the Municipal Police—

tion to the Police Insurance Fund, &c. The Police Commissioners met on Saturday, pursuant to adjournment, at 2 P. M. Present-Mayors Wood and Powell, and Mesers. Bowen, Nye. Stranahan, Cholwell, and Pelatiah Perit, the newly elected member.

The minutes being read and approved, the Chairman presented Mr. Perit's letter of acceptance, which was read

DONATION TO THE POLICE INSURANCE FUND. Mr. Bowen stated that he had received from the Cashier of the Seamen's Savings Bank a present by that institution of \$100, to be applied to the Police Insurance Fund, as a token of the estimation held by the officers of the bank of the services of the policemen recently on duty at the bank during the money pressure. He offered a resolution accepting the donation, and tendering the thanks of the Board to the bank, which was adopted.

PROTECTION TO PERSONS ENTERING THE CITY. Mayor Woop then offered the following resolution, which

Was adopted:—

Resolved. That the General Superintendent be directed to afford additional protection to the passengers arriving at the several railroad depots and steamboat landings of the city, and to direct the arrest of all hackmen, baggage agents, runners, and others who illegally interfere with the free ingress of persons arriving at New York.

Mayor Wood offered a petition of citizens of the Seventeenth Ward for the suppression of various nuisances, which was referred to the General Superintendent, with directions to abate the same.

Mayor Wood also presented complaints against several officers, and petitions for appointment, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

DEBATE AS TO THE PROPHIETY OF SILLING UP THE FORCE, AN DITHE REGURLITY OF OLD POLICEMEN TO RE-APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Bowks offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the minimum stature of patrolmen to be appointed shall be 5 feet 7 inches, and their age not to exceed 40 years.

Resolved, That the minimum stature organization are positived shall be 5 feet 7 inches, and their age not to xceed 40 years.

Resolved, That the Committee on appointments and renovals report to this Board, as soon as may be, the names of suitable persons to be appointed as patrolmen.

Resolved, That the names of persons reported by the committee on appointments shall be published in two or nore newspapers, for ten days, previous to their consideration by this Board.

Mayor Woop said he had prepared a resolution of a somewhat similar character, and would offer it as a substitute, accepting such parts of Mr. Bowen's resolution as were consistent. He read the substitute as follows:—

Whereas, the present police force of this city is entirely madequate to a proper protection of the public interests: And whereas, under the laws a large additional force can be appointed by this Board.

And whereas, it is desirable for obvious reasons that the Pepartment should have the advantage of the experience and efficiency of many of the old municipal police: therefore,

of the Mayor of the Mayor of the Mayor. He must be should have charge of this whole subject, as they hitherto had the Mayor. He thought it better that that committee should have charge of this whole subject, as they hitherto had the Mayor of New York was, very properly, a member of that committee.

Mayor Powell asked whether, as that committee had not done much work, it was probable that a new committee was not advisable?

Mr. Cholwell wanted the resolution laid over to Wed-

Mr. Chowell, wanted the resolution had over to wednesday, to give him time to think.

Mayor Wood had no objection; but would state that probably there never was a time when the full quota of the force was more requisite in the city of New York than now. There were, he believed, according to the last report, but about 850 men on the force. They could increase it; and it was certainly desirable that this great city, with its numerous population, should have a full and efficient reflection. Mr. PEER would enquire whether there was any com-

mittee ready to report to day?

Gen. Nys said the committee was ready to report a large number of names that they have before them, for appointment in the Thirteenth ward.

Cholwell understood the substitute not to require and at the hands of the Committee on Applications t the hands of the Committee on Applications als, but simply to enquire as to the manner of is missing the old force.

Mr. Bowen said—Oh, no. There was a Committee now

dismissing the old force.

Mr. Bowen said—Oh, no. There was a Committee now having that subject in charge.

Gen. Nye repeated that the committee on applications and removals were ready to report any day almost a sufficient number of names to fill the force.

Mayor Woon said that the Mayor of New York had not been consulted on a single one of these names.

Gen. Nye said the Mayor forgot that at his own request he had been furnished with a copy of the list, and had promised to show that there were a number of improper persuis in it, which he had never done.

Mayor Woon thought the Chairman's recollection was in fauit. When he came in the Board the committee had thirty names which they wished appointed without investigation. He asked for a list, which two weeks afterwards was furnished. The subject was subsequently called up, and he stated that from the information which he had obtained he was not prepared to vote for those men. There were several very exceptionable men. The committee had never consulted him. Before he was prepared to vote he desired to have a proper examination muc the qualifications of these men for the office. He was willing that the subject should lay over till the next meeting. It was proper that the force should be filled as speeding as spossible. He thought it desirable to fill all the vacancies, and have a new committee, which might be prepared to report next Tuesday a large number of names. All he desired was that the force should be filled with efficient and desirable men.

Mr. Praut said he came up on a suggestion to adjourn.

He came here with the intention of devoting several hours to the business of the commission. Mr. STRANAHAN said the Committee on Applications had examined some four hundred men, and from that number had sejected for the Thirteenth ward some thirty or forty names, and for the other wards he thought fully enough to fill up the force. A good deal of time had been speat in the examination of these men. If the labors of the committee were disregarded a great loss would be sustained.

Mayor Wood would say that there was not one of these

Mayor Woop would say that there was not one of these Mayor Wood Wolld as a state of the old municipal force; they were entirely inexperienced men.

General Nyr said no, because the law expressly fortists the re-appointment of those who had been dismissed.

Mayor Wood said the law was not susceptible of any such

terpretation.

General NYE said it was explicit on that point, as he understood it.

Mayor Woon reiterated his opinion that the law meant

no such thing.

Mr Bows would suggest that the committee on ap-

mayor woods reierated his opinion that the law meant to such thing.

Mr. Bowes would suggest that the committee on appointments proceed to report to this Board the names of persons suitable for officers. The Mayor of New York was a member of that committee. It would be improper for him (Mr. Bowen) to be on that committee because he represented Weschester county.

Mr. Paur said he did not come to-day, intending to say much as a new member. But he was opposed to delay, and knew that public sentiment demanded immediate action. It was necessary for this Board to proceed to fill the vacancies in the force. He believed that they would be held utterly thexeusable if the work was not done within a reasonable time. If there was a committee they should go on, and the Mayor could object to any names be chose. He thought it was time to begin making appointments to fill up the force, and hoped the Mayor would consent to proceed at once to the nominations.

Mr. Bowes thought there was great force in what Mr. Perit said. He desired that the force should be filled up. The publication of the names of applicants would deter them from making bad appointments in ignorance. He proposed that the names reported be published.

Gen. Nix would suggest that the list for the Thirteenth ward had been published in accordance with the rule for number of days.

Mr. Bowes said if they were republished on Monday, when the question came up, at the next meeting they would be prepared to act.

Mayor Powell said there was one objection, that so far as this committee were concerned, the 'majority of this committee had come to this conclusion that they had not a right to appoint members of the old force, while the Mayor of New York on the contrary claimed that not only is it right, but that it is a duty.

Mr. Bowes.—The Mayor was on the committee.

Mayor Powell.—But the majority of the committee is against him.

Mr. Bowss.—Then let him bring in a minority report.

Mayor Woon.—I was as desirous as any man that the
force should be filled up, but believed that delay would
be preferable to filling up with improper persons,
for after the men had been appointed under
this law it was exceedingly difficult to get
them out of the department, and the moral
and physical qualifications of the men should not, therefore, be overlooked. He liked the proposition to publish
the names, if only for twenty four hours, that they might
have an opportunity to know these persons. He would
repeat that a large body of men, who certainly had had
much experience, were now clasming to be policemen.

Much depended on the experience of the officers and men.
There was just as much difference between experienced
and inexperienced officers as between sailors and landamen. As these men were at their doors, and could be
obtained at twenty-four hours botice, their exercises
should be secured, as their value was recognized by all
who had known anything of them.

Mr. Bowaw disagreed with the Mayor as to the value of
the experience.

Gen. Nay said the question would be on the publishing

experience. en. Nys said the question would be on the publishing

Gen. Nys said the question would be on the publishing of these names on Monday.

Mr Pzur hoped it would be added that the Board should not upon them at the next meeting.

Mayor Woon would add that the persons be requested to appear before the Board for examination. Many that had been appointed were clearly not within the requirements of the law.

Gen. Nys said if they were they had sworn falsely, and should be turned out.

The question was then taken on the amended motion, which was that the names of the Thirteeuth ward list be published on Monday, that the persons be requested to appear before the Board for examination, and that the Board act on the subject at the next meeting. The motion passed unanimously.

passed unan mously.

Gen. Nys stated that a complaint had been lodged

Mr. PERT said he would inquire whether the question of the legality of the dismissal of the old force had ever been settled in this Board?

Gen. Nius said he was not certain that it had been settled in this Board since its present organization. It was the unanimous opinion of the Commissioners formerly that the dismissal was legal. Perhaps Mr. Perit would look at the law.

Mr. PERT supposed that the question had been settled

or legal advice asked.

Gen. Nex said he had proposed, or was about to propose, that if at the next meeting they could not agree, they should discuss it. He was himself entirely satisfied that they could not appoint them, because the law said so in so many words.

they could not appoint them, because the latest and many words.

Mr. PERIT was in favor of immediate action. He came here to-day with the impression that there was a reason for acting. He had frequently heard this question discussed and discussed it himself, and the sconer it was settled the better. If they could not appoint the old force it was of course very plain that they would have to fill the ranks with new men entirely.

Mayor Wood said he was quite prepared to discuss the constitution.

Gen. Nex said be was ready.

Mayor Woon boped that as preliminary to the discussion the Chairman would point out the part of the law which in his judgment excluded the old force.

Gen. Nex read the following section of the act:—

Section 12. No member of the police force, under penalty of foreiting the pay which may be due to him, shall withdraw or resign from the police force, unless he shall have given one menth's nedice thereof, in writing, to the general superintendent of police, and no person who shall ever have been removed from the police force established by this act, for cause, shall be reappointed by the board of police to any office in the said police force.

Mayor Woon—Is that the only authority?

Gen. Nex—That is the legal negative.

Mayor Woon—Well, sir, in answer te the chairman I would state, in the first place, that the old force, or at least eight out of ten of them, have never been dismissed from the force according to law. The seventh section of the law provides that 'no person shall be removed therefrom except upon writine charges preferred against him to the Board of Police, and after an opportunity shall have been afforded him of being heard in his defence. This provision shows the restrictions in removing persons from the department, and then on the 4th of May, 1857, this board passed certain resolutions and regulations, governing the manner in which they shall be removed. Charges preferred against any member of the police force must be its writing, and sworn to or affirfied to, with the name and residence of the complainant; and if stated on information or belief, then the source of such information and the reason of such belief shall aiso be stated. But this shall not apply to complainits or charges by any commissioner, of the general of equipment of the police force must be in writing, and sworn to or affirfied to, with the name and residence of the complained of within two days thereafter, must either dictate answers there to the chief cieck, shall notify the person complained of the

ject. I have an engagement at 3½ o'clock, which I must attend to.

Mr. Perri—I hope the discussion will proceed and not be delayed. I am anxious to be instructed by the discussion, and I certainly shall be excused in saying that the public do expect that this Board will do something immediately. If we put off discussion on a preliminary question there is no knowing when we shall be ready. There is a great public interest of which I have had the most abundant evidence during the past few days.

Mr. Cholwell.—I will be prepared to come at an early day in the week and sit a long time.

Mr. Perri.—I supposed that the working hours were at least three or four. A proposition to adjourn at 3 o'clock, in the midst of an important discussion, I think does not evince a working disposition.

dichard Roe, &c.

Mayor Woon—Do I understand that you will restore all who have not been notified properly? I will guarantee not to bring forward a man who has been notified properly.

Mr. Bowen—I am prepared to restore to duty all those who have been illegally dismissed.

Mayor Woon—All those who have not been properly notified?

notified.

Mr. Bowen—There we should be at issue.

Gen. NyE—I think the duty of this Board is very plain—
Mayor Woon—I sympathise and appreciate fully the necessites of your case. I will make a suggestion for filling up the force—that a special committee shall be appointed, of which Mr. Perit shall be a member, to report
immediately the requisite number of men to fill up the
force.

Mr. Cholwell wanted the whole discussion laid over until Wednesday.

Gen. Nya had intended to say in answer to Mr. Perit's question that this question was settled by the Board of Commissioners before his Honor the Mayor met with them. They regarded the case as adjudicated, and hence regarded any further discussion as entirely irrelevant with this Board. The judgment had been pronounced, the men had been dismissed, and their places to a large extent filled upon that judgment. They had been dismissed for disobedience of orders and utter disregard in all possible ways of the authority of the Board. It was no more possible to reverse that judgment than to reverse the judgment of a jury. In answer to the Mayor, he said, first, that the men had been legally dismissed, which was an assertion like the Mayor's, and second that they could not be restored. The Committee had, as yet, heard only one side of the story. By section 32, all of the force held office and did duty under this act, and now that those who were dismissed—no matter whether for political causes or otherwise—the law stepped in and said they could not be re-appointed, however much the city might lose from their valuable services.

Mr. Pesur thought it would make a difference whether they were dismissed singly or by general resolution.

Gen. Nrs said that was the very question—the question of form. The notices were sent as all notices usually were, to the station houses. In some cases they were delivered and in some cases they were not. The fact was not doubted, however, that the notices were sent and were regarded by the Board as sufficient basis for a judgment.

Mayor Woon doubted that the judgment, if wrong, could

not doubted, however, that the notices were sent and were regarded by the Board as sufficient basis for a judgment.

Mayor Woon doubted that the judgment, if wrong, could not be reversed by the Board itself. The law said the men should have notice.

General Nvs.—That they had.

Mayor Woon said that in many cases the captains had either destroyed or failed to deliver the notices and hence the opportunity for defence was never afforded. The men were bringing suits against the Board, and they would be placed in a strange predicament if they were to fill up the force with new men, and then the courts were to decide that they should pay the old force. They would then have to pay the men \$800 per year for doing nothing. He thought that where there was an evident doubt about the question the course of prudence would be to fill up with the old force.

Gen. Nvs said it seemed a matter of law and equity that when persons abandoned their work they broke their

Mayor Wood denied that the old force abandoned their Gen. Nyz claimed that the old force had abandoned Gen. Nyk claimed that the did note had analossed their posts during the time when the constitutionality of the law was undecided, and called attention to the formal surrender of the force by the Mayor, building in reserve the station houses and the question of appointing a night and day watch.

the station houses and the question of appointing a night and day watch. Mr. Chor will, thought the committee on the applications of the old force ought to report.

Mr. Panir said the question was the general question of legality. If they could not legally restore the old force there was no use in a report.

Gen. Niv. was satisfied that the old force was legally and properly dismissed. There might be exceptionable cases. The discussion was continued at some length in a rambing way. Mr. Perit remaying that the decision of the Board would certainly he reversible by the Board itself if a mere resolution and not a judicial decision. Mayor Wood denying that there was any proper record of the dismissals, and Gen. Nye claiming that the Mayor had been served with a copy of the record. The whole subject was finally laid over to the next meeting.

A long discussion ensued on a proposition by Mr. Perit to take legal advice, in which Mr. Bowen stated that he would not pay any lawyers bile, or any of the legality dismissed old police force, and that if the Board desired to do these things they would have to get a new Treasurer. The whole subject was finally laid over to Thursday, to which day the Board adjourned.

sels from Bay Chaleur are now arriving rapidly. They bring information that all the vessels reyorted by tele-graph as being ashore have been got off.

INTERESTING EROM KANSAS.

Sovernor Walker Leaving the Territory-People, &c., &c.

OUR FORT LEAVENWORTH CORRESPONDENCE. FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Nov. 1, 1857. Stock of the Political Capitalists Failing—An Unprejudiced Look at the Country—The Slavery Question Settled by Na-tural Laws—The Election—Governor Walker's Instruc-tions and Policy—How Kansas has been Treated on all Sides—Special Reports for New York and their Worth— Army Votes—The Sumner Court Martial.

It is with some degree of satisfaction that the course of rents has thrown me for a short time in this celebrated Territory. In common with many others, I have really learned but little of it from the partisan presses of the ountry. So much has it been bled and mangled by these engines of current history that I wonder not it still renains, comparatively, a sealed book to many. It has been a great field for demagogues to exercise their won-derful ingenuity; but the pastime of these gentry is fast passing away. There is much room for rejoicing over this fact. The glare and tinsel of political stage trickery is giving way to substantial legislative policy, and the nadness of the actors recoiling upon their guilty heads.

Mississippi for this "upper crust." A thrill of pleasure ran through me as, on looking around. I beheld a fine rolling country—the aimost precise topography, in fact, of my cherished home, the noble Hudson. The conviction was instantaneous that here, on this ground, the slavery question is settled by the Almighty. No act of man can change it. While I think slavery is decidedly preferable, and proper too, in Alabama, it can no more flourish in Kansas than the negre can change his skin or inferior nature. But it exists now, it is often said by sticklers. Such theoretical existence I shall not notice, being more suited to those who delight in splitting hairs between the West and the Southwest side.

delight in splitting hairs between the West and the South west side.

I say no amount of partisan legislation or "higher law" dogma will settle this negro question. The climate and the soil, or, in equivalent terms, dollars and cents will. Bodies of philosophers, with learned black-smiths at their head, may resolve and re-resolve from now till the end of time, but still the above controling elements will force a resistless current of their own. Benounce and whimper as they may over the mythical "slave power," the question is being settled in spite of them. If they choose not to go with, why then they must trundle along after the progress of events. They cannot, or will not, see that where slavery is more profitable than free labor, there it assuredly will exist. Even Puritanteal Massachusetts—whose political madness to-day is shown by her four tickets, and who voted to extend the slave trade eight years, while "beinghted" Virginia voted against it—would at this moment be a slave State if her barren soil could have made the system most profitable. The certain elasticity of the Massachusetts Yankee's conscience where a dollar is concerned, is a good proof of this.

It comes with a bad grace from these people to be perpetually foaming at the mouth over this "curse" of their southern brethren. There is, in trath, but one effective argument against fanaticism—gold and silver, or a good paper currency.

I say Kansas is now, always was, and ever will be, free

paper currency.

I say Kansas is now, always was, and ever will be, free soil. Its latitude in a measure, but its topography mostly, establishes this beyond the temporary shifts of mortal strife. I am reminded here of the heartreading tales made in my county last fall by Ward Beecher and Curtis; and while the world gives them credit for some talent in other matters, I am inclined to think that, in political affair's, they are most genuine fanatical quacks. As Kansas negropolists, they lack common honesty or common sense—probably both.

The late election passed off as peaceable as in older communities. The administration has given Gov. Walker full powers, if not positive instructions, to give every critizen its vote, fair and square. I believe Walker is a determined, honest man; that he is the right in the right place, finishing steadily what Geary lack the region of the organic act as his polar star, he rules with a firm but impartial hand. This Kansas Governorship is no bed froses. It requires unremitting labors. Moreover, no man could escape denunciation. Our Saviour could not suit many Northern people, unless tinctured highly with abolitionism; neither many Southern people, unless imbued with the opposite ultraism. But such men do not trouble Gov. Walker. He regards them as sores on the body politic, destined soon to slough off by their own virulence.

The recent contest was between the slavery and free

body politic, destined soon to slough off by their own virulence.

The recent contest was between the slavery and free soil sentiment, and the result is not only published to the world, but the unavoidable consequence of the controlling causes already specified. I am no politician, but sympathise with the democratic party because I believe it nearest right, and, therefore, beg leave to say to the Congress soon to assemble, to admit Kansas with any other than a free State constitution, is labor thrown away. The wishes of the people come now through other than the Topeka farce. Democracy to be good must be practical. I apprehend the path will be smooth enough. The convention at Lecompton will soon adjourn, [since adjourned] and Gov. Walker told me yesterday that he thinks it will submit the constitution to the people. Kansas will thus be admitted under that terrible monster, James Buchanan, and also the Kansas Nebraska bill. Cold comfort this to republican orators.

Mr. From—I hope the discussion will proceed and not be delayed. I am anxious to be instructed by the discussion, and I certainly shall be excused in saying that the public do expect that this Board will do something immediately. If we put off discussion on a preliminary question there is no knowing when we shall be ready. There is a great public interest of which I have had the most abundant evidence during the past few days.

Mr. Cholwell.—I will be prepared to come at an early day in the week and six a long time.

Mr. Pertr.—I supposed that the working hours were at least three or four. A proposition to adjourn at 3 o'clock, in the midst of an important discussion, I think does not evince a working disposition.

Mayor Wood.—I think it would be well to sit an hour and the chairman can take the sense of the Board and prepared to take the sense of the Board upon it at once. I hope Mr. Cholwell will remain. This Board has brought in a number of the old force, but there are a number who have commenced suits for re-instatement.

Mr. Bowex.—I would like to correct an erroneous immediately. It may be a discussion. In New York.

"Missouri Invasions." "Emigrant Aid Societies," "Blue Lodges," "Blue Bellies," "Chains," "Chains," verything and so on, ad nauseum, they can hardly picture the peace and smiling settlements within the Kanasa boundary. It must appear to them as some wild region peopled with monsters of every shape and disposition. In New York a certain radical sheet has been inefatigable in disseminating early and reliable intelligence. It has a special correspendent here, who keeps it posted far ahead of anybody else, and is truly a wonderful man. If republicans depend on him for truth, God help them: for he is an unserrupulous and unbinshing romancer. From top to toe, inside to outside, and outside to inside again, he is saturated with it. Every letter bears internal evidence of it. The deception is so studied—such absurdities and contradictions does he fallbino from very eagerness to conceal or distort, that he must possess a singular estimate of the creduity of his readers. In order to vary the entertainment, he sets the troops to robbing free State hen roosts and pip peas; while recently he had one whipped with fifty lashes for merely saying he would not shoot at a free State man, when the fact is, that the articles of war most emphatically prohibit a soider from being touched by a lash, except for the high crime of desertion. Column after column of such romance is spread before the public, and the nearer an election the more he exaggerates.

The Tribuse itself scarcely needs comment. Its faithful correspondent affords texts from which commentaries are daily made. The last copy here is the 21st ult, in which the New York voters are piled with some eight Kanasa horribles, all entitled to equal credit. One is, that Governer Walker urged a Missouri resident named Herndon to vote at Kickapoo, and then not to mention his complicity in the affair. Now will any body tell me that Mr. Greeley wrote this limocently—that he for a moment believed the Governor capable of an act which, in his high public trust, should consign his name to

miles is a capital firting distance. It is doubtless far more delightful than hunting that scamp Billy Bowlegs.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS

[Correspondence of the St. Leuis Democrat.]

LECONTON, Nov. 2, 1867.

Governor Walker left here some days ago, nominally for Lawrence, but, as is affirmed, en route for Washington, a la Geary. You will recollect that when that gentleman left the territory, he represented to his friends that he was also going to Lawrence, but when he reached that town he put out for Leavenworth and thence to St. Louis, and finally for the capital. Governor Walker, it is said by pro-slavery men who are in the secrets of the government, has, by his honest conduct in throwing out the Johnson county votes, brought down the venguance of the strabismus, eyed President and his Cabinet upon his head He is said to have recently received orders to repair to Washington, there to receive punishment for the only meritorious act he has performed while acting as Governor of Kansas. The fact of his having left this town is, in itself, somewhat unaccountable, if his movement is attributable to any other cause than that I have assigned. The State Convention was in session when he left, and the United States army was guarding its doors. This movement, it is said, was made by Walker, not exactly to protect that body, but to watch their movements, and be prepared for any action which his pro-slavery canemies might make against himself. This is not, in my opinion, the true cause. It is a well known fact, there is no more actual necessity for the army in Kansas than there is for it in Missouri, but Walker fears, that as the free State men have a large majority in the Legislature, they will repeal every obnoxious law now in existence in the Territory—that they will consequently depose every officeholder under those laws, and that if such should be the case, which

it undoubtedly will be, then there is cause to fear a repetition of those scenes which disgraced the early history of Kansas. You may rest assured that the fear of disturbance is the only one that kept the troops of the government in our territory. Had the election turned out otherwise than it has, the great body of the soldiers would have been on their way to Utah.

I have rehable authority for stating that Walker's decision upon the fraudulent vote of Oxford precinct has been denounced by the President and his cabinet as in direct contradiction to his instructions, and the express understanding with the South. Walker has thus become a doomed man—a price is upon his head—and I doubt whether he is personnally safe in Kansas. You may expect him in St. Louis in a day or two.

There is an opinion prevailing here that the constitution which has been framed will be presented to the people. I understand that those who have seen it state that it will contain a slayery clause, which will make it objectionable to the free State men, and that it is entirely too liberal to meet the approval of pre-slavery men. You may rest assured that Kansasahas not witnessed with indifference the last efforts of the President and his Cabinet, and his minons in Congress, to fasten upon her fair territory the curse of slavery. But we have no fears of the ultimate result. Let them do their worst, she will soon elect her own executive; and then the agony will be over, and doughfaceism and rufflanism will be banished from her borders.

There is a wheel within a wheel, and George Sanders, of

doughaces. Dorders, of the control o

Trial Trip of the Valparaiso Steamtug Inde pendence.

A new steaming, named the Independence, intended for

the harbor of Valparaiso, which has been built under the supervision of Capt. Ezra Nye, formerly of the Pacific, went on her trial trip on Friday and proved herself worthy representative of American ship building. She is owned by Capt. Nye, and is to be used in the harbor of Valparaiso by his son, W. F. Nye, and Mr. Santa Maria, a exclusive privilege of towing in that harbor. She is from 350 to 400 tons. Her length is 140 feet, and beam 26 feet 5 inches, with 10 feet hold. She has two beam engines of o inches, with 10 feet hold. She has two beam engines of 32 inch cylinder each and 8 feet stroke, built at the Morgan Iron Works. Her engines can be connected so as to work together, or disconnected so as to work separately, in afew moments, and by a new and improved plan, which was successfully demonstrated on that day. The cut-off is on Winter's patent, the principle being that of a revolving can. This cut-off is adjustible, so that the expenditure of steam can be regulated according to the roughness of the weather, thus saving a great proportion of steam. The old cut-off was not adjustible, and consequently a great amount of steam was wasted. This cut-off has been applied to but two other steamers, one of which was sent to China and the other was the weil known Fulion. Its' operation yesterday was perfectly satisfactory. The water tanks are capable of holding 5,590 gallons, and are filled and exhausted by one of Worthington's largest pumps, which is capable of discharging 600 gallons per minute. Those pumps are to be used for pumping out ship, cleaning decks, in case of fire on board ship, and also in case of any fire in Valparaiso. The pumps were tried yesterday without hoce, and satisfied all on board that any ordinary fire could be extinguished in a few minutes, by means of the four lengths of hose which can be attached at a moment's warning. The ship is heavily timbered throughout with strong lodging and hanging knees, and is double braced diagonally, with heavy iron straps, fore and aft. She was built by Sneden, of Green Point. The engines are at least twenty-five per cent heavier than any of the same power ever built. Her shaft is as large as that of the Star of the West, a steamer of at least four times the tomage. The great strength is necessary to drive her immense wheels, which are twenty-four feet in dismeter, and to prevent all possible breakage, as repairs in Valparaiso would be very expensive. She is to start for her destination on Tuesday, and will be commanded by Captain Terry and accompanied 32 inch cylinder each and 8 feet stroke, built at the Morgan Iron Works. Her engines can be connected so as to work together, or disconnected so as to work separately,

The Mormons and the Wagon Trains.

The following important news appears in the St. Louis Republican of the 11th inst. It will be seen that news had reached Lawrence that the Mormons had burnt seventy-five government wagons. We regret to add that a letter was received in this city yesterday from an en-

a letter was received in this city yesterday from an en-tirely reliable source confirming the intelligence:—
Highly important intelligence has just been received at Fort Leavenworth, by express from Fort Laramie, with advices of Oct. 22. Lieut. Col. Cooke's command of Second Dragoons were four miles this side, and had en-countered a snow storm five days previously. Colonel Albert S. Johnston was last heard from two hundred and thirty miles beyond Fort Laramie, and snow was seven inches deep one hundred miles this side of where the ex-press left him. Owing to the slim supply of corn and en-tire absence of grass, the teams of the entire command and the horses of the Second Dragoons were failing rapidly.

rapidly.

News had reached Laramie that the Mormons had News had reached Laramie that the Mormons had burnt three government trains (seventy-five wagons) near Green river, ninety miles behind Colonel Alexander's command (10th Infantry), which constituted the van guard of the army. It was rumored that the 10th and 5th Infantry and the batteries of artillery would go over and take possession of a Mormon village on Bear river for winter quarters. It is said that the dragoons had a month's supply of corn, at half allowance, and not a particle of grass. With snow on the ground, at that, it seems like madness for them to proceed beyond Laramie; certainly such a step could only be justified in view of the prospect of actual hostilities this winter, of which no one at this distance can judge.

tainly such a step could only be justified in view of the prospect of actual hostilities this winter, of which no one at this distance can judge.

There was probably never before any portion of our army subjected to such privations and to whom the future presents such a gloomy picture as is the case at present with the "army for Utah." And it can be said without disparagement to others that no portion of our army could have been better selected to battle with the hardships of a campaign, which more than all others proves the soldier, than the "army for Utah." The commander, Col. Albert S. Johnson, of the 2d Cavalry, stands among the first in ability in the army, with the indefatigable Major Fitzjohn Porter at his elbow. Under his command, and emulating him in the patriotic zeal of warriors, are the respective commanders of the 10th Infantry, Colonel Alexander, and the 5th Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Waite; while the trying duty—the almost hopeless task of conducting the "rear guard" (the six companies of 2d Dragoons) through a snowy path to its distant goal—rests with Lieutenant Colonel Cooke. No one familiar with the operations of our army for the last twenty years will fear that any of these officers will prove recreant to the important trusts confided to them. We may rest assured that if, upon Colonel Johnston's arrival on the verge of the Salt Lake valley, circumstances arge the propriety of immediate action, offensively, towards the Mormons, it will be done with a bold and decisive hand. Certainly no act is better calculated to hasten the inevitable doom of Mormonism than this stiempt, on their part, to destroy the army supplies. Nothing should shield them from the just retribution of an outraged government.

We doubt if Colonel Johnston's nother part, to destroy the army supplies. Nothing should shield them from the just retribution of an outraged government.

we doubt if Colone! Johnston will be able. when his whole force is concentrated, to muster over one thousand men for duty. Such an army, so far from the base line, is too small to cope long with vigorous resistance.

The Inside and Outside of a New Connecticut Bank.

THE GRANITE BANK OF VOLUNTOWN.

[From the Hartford Times, Nov. 13.]

Among the bundle of bank charters loosely passed by the last Legislature of this State, was that of the Granite Bank of Voluntown. There was something remarkable in the fact that a bank should be wanted at all at that place. It is a sparsely populated town, its entire list of taxable property being less than the capital of a good sized bank, and the business of the place being unable to sustain a banking institution of the most moderate proportions. The charter was passed, and for four or five months it was not heard of again. But suddenly, on or about the first of November instant, the bills of the Granite Bank of Voluntown appeared in the market. The Bank Commissioners were in this city at the time, and though having their hands full of business in various parts of the State, they repaired at once to Voluntown. There a very rich scene was opened to them. They found, we understand, the following state of affairs:—

The managers of the bank, on or about the lat inst., procured a package of bills, or a package of something, which they called \$30,000. This was the paid in capital of the bank, and upon this they commenced business, though on Saturday last they sent this same package back to New York—as they claim, to procure specie for it.

They had issued \$17,000 in bills, and had circulated them in various parts of the country.

Five thousand dollars in bills were taken by a man who was to circulate them in Ohio. This man left a receipt of the Ohio man for \$5,000 in the Granite bills.

The Commissioners at once applied to Judge Butler, who was holding a court at Brooklyn, for an injunction, which was granted. A Receiver was appointed, but for relieve the people. About two hundred m

THE SHIP GREAT REPUBLIC.

ecount of the Late Disaster—Rise and Progress of the Storm—Scenes on Board—Making Port—Condition of the Vessel.

OUR FALKLAND ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE. STANLEY, EAST FALKLAND, Sept. 16, 1857.

I send you an account of the disaster to the clipper ship Great Republic, loaded with guano from the Chinchas, ound to London direct, and will give a few days' report of the log as kept in our memorandum book previous to the accident.

We sailed from the Chinchas August 12th; had very moderate weather, light head winds and calms until Aug. 29, in lat. 42 deg. south, when a heavy sea set in with squalls from the southwest, not very heavy, making a run

of 233 miles past twenty-four hours. Aug. 30 .- Wind the same direction but increasing. Took in lightest sails. Run 294 miles.

Avg. 31.-Wind northwest, blowing hard, rain and hail. Running before the wind, very heavy sea. Single reef in mainsail. Run 295 miles.
SEPT. 1.—Wind west, continues strong, hail squalls,

blowed away mizzen topsail; took in topgallant sails, sea still being heavy, which interferes with our headway; in latitude 52 degrees 33 minutes; made 260 miles.

SEPT. 2 .- Wind sonthwest, heavy squalls, hail and snow, sea increasing; saw a sail to windward laboring very neavy, with doubled reefed courses; in two hours passed ber and were out of sight; shipped a sea on poop deck, which stove in three cabin windows and flooded the outer abin with water; in latitude 55 degrees, longitude 75 degrees; distance sailed 294 miles.

Serr. 3.—Wind west; had heavy weather all night, and this morning the sea appears still higher, if possible; heavy squalis of hail, rain and snow, but the ship, although shipping seas constantly and drawing twenty-five feet six inches, rides like a cork. At six A. M. made the Diego Rameres Island and run to the south of it. Plassed the latitude of Cape Horn at 12 M. Saw a sail to leeward, lying to; our decks full of water all day, notwithstanding the precautions the captain had taken previously to cut two large ports in the bulwarks to free the decks in heavy weather, and the height of the ship out of water. Sailed 295 miles. This afternoon the squals come in gales and the surface of the sea looked like hills of drifting snow. Shipped a sea amidship which carried away long side steps and three spars that were lashed on the top of the galley and engine house; washed one man overboard with them, but fortunately thereturning sea to the leeward washed him on deck again. At 2 P. M. the gale is increasing, glass going down to 28 60. At 4 P. M. the gale is constant, and nothing but one continual howl and cracking of ropes; sea boarding us with great force. At 7 P. M. the crotehet blew away; still heading her course northeast; Sig P. M. forceail blew to pieces, and now the howling of the wind, cracking of ropes and slapping of tattered sails and blocks against the rigging, and the hollow, monotonous sound of the seas tumbling on deck was frightful. At the same time the fore royal was blown from the gaskets, and the gale appearing to increase until 23 A. M.

Friday morning, (Sept. 4) the men on watch saw a sea toppling over from the height of the main yard, (as they relate it) which they called a sugar loaf sea. It appeared to come over, without touching the bulwariss, on the deck, amidships and by the side of the main hatch on the port and weather side with one tremendous crash that made the whole ship; there was a sudden sensation as if if the succeeding wave were soon made to the hold water and a gurgling sound was h Serr. 3.-Wind west; had heavy weather all night, and this morning the sea appears still higher, if possible; heavy squals of hail, rain and snow, but the ship,

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account of heavy and head winds until Saturday, 120 After clearing away the sailcloth from the break and removing the batches it could be seen what was broken;

and had we not seen it no one could make us believe a possible for the sea to break such large timbers without foundering the ship. The bulwarks were not injured in the least; there were four large deck beams broken in three places. Il by 16 inches square, and one carbine beam of the same size, running in the timber frame of the mnin hatch, and the ends of the large oak knees, corresponding to them, were also broken. Four carline beams between each large beam, 6 by 8 inches, were broken. Beaides the large both spoken of above, the deck plank were caved in the length of 54 feet; so you on judge there must have been something of a sea going and wind to raise a body of water in weight clear of themships but warks sufficient to cause a break of this description. Had the gale lasted nothing could have saved the ship from filling with water and going down, or had the lashings of the lee ports chafed off and given way she must have went down in five minutes; but luckily the roles of large sails were stowed fore and aft close by the ship's side, along by the ports, which became soaked with water and guane, and did not float, and protected the ports chink water and guane, and did not float, and protected the ports from the floating barrels and boxes chafing against them. We think upon the whole the sea could not have struck in a better place for the safety of the ship. Had it come down forward of the main hatch it would have been between the galley house and bulwarks, and comming with such force, would probably have broken in the deck more, and sweet the galley overboard through the lee bulwarks, and caused a leak both on deck and outside; and the same would have occurred to the engine house aft, as it was between the two houses. It spent its force on the docka, slid over the main hatch, and over the lee rail. The dock was full of water to the leeward constantly, and, in congequence, did not injure the lee bulwarks. It was found to have been even as a ship having the width of beam she has, I think, required and conducti and had we not seen it no one could make us bei possible for the sea to break such large timbers will oundering the ship. The bulwarks were not injured to

Obituary.
DEATH OF GENERAL CAVAIGNAC.

A telegraphic despatch dated Paris, October 30, and published in the London papers of the following day, announces the sudden death of General Eugene Cavaignac, caused by aneurism of the heart.

This distinguished man was born in Paris, December 15, 1802, and belonged to a family that was always noted for its strong republican principles. He was one of the officers in the French expedition to the Morca in 1828, and after his return to France, took an active part in politics. throne, Cavaignae was among the foremost of the French republicans, and while in garrison at Metz, refused to ire upon the populace in case of an insurrection. For his refusal he was sent to Africa, where despite of the opposi tion aroused by his well known political principles, he obtained high distinction and rose rapidly in his profession. In 1836, having been left in charge of a captured Algerine town called Tlemecen, he gave proofs of extraordinary courage and energy, and throughout the whole of the Algerine war did much by his military skill and tact to promote the success of the French arms. He was appointed in 1847 to the command of the province of Oran in place of Lamoriciere, and occupied that position till February, 1848, when he was sent out by the Provisional Government to Algeria as Governor General of that dependency. At this post he exhibited the same excellent qualities which he had displayed in whatever station he was called upon to fill, and such was the popularity to which he had attained at this time that he was elected as delegate to the National Assembly from the departments of Lot and Seine. In the same year he was raised to the rank of General of Division and appointed Minister of War. The last named office he declined, the government having refused him permission to concentrate a large military force in the capital. He afterwards accepted, the government seeing the necessity of investing him with the necessary power to protect taelf against a premeditated rising of a dissatisfied portion of the populace of Paris. The desperate efforts of the communists and the supporters of the ateliers nationaux in June, 1848, to overthrow the government, showed the wisdom of this precaution, and the policy which decided them in placing the whole military power in the hands of Cavaignac. By his admiraers of the aletiers nationaux in June, 1848, to overthrow the government, showed the wisdom of this precaution, and the policy which decided them in placing the whole military power in the hands of Cavaignac. By his admirable management of the troops, 265,000 of which occupied the city—190,000 of these being National Gaards—he succeeded during the four days contest, which raged with fearful violence in the streets, and in which the Archbiahop of Paris was killed, in not only defeating the insurgents, but in completely destroying their organization. By this action he had rendered himself the first man in France, and had he proved false to his trust might have succeeded in maintaining himself in the position of military dictator of France. But Cavaignac was a stern republican, and the moment he had restored peace he resigned his command. He was subsequently appointed President of the Council by the people, who also conferred upon him the power to nominate his own ministry. This appointment he accepted willingly, and proceeded at once to the selection of the members of the Council, which was cemposed of moderate republicans—men who had taken no part in the doings of the socialists and the montagnards. His next step was to increase the garrison of Paris, to suppress the national workshops and to procure the passage of a decree appropriating three millions of francs to the relief of those in a state of destitution. The state of siege under which the city was placed at the breaking out of the insurrection was kept up till the 20th of October, up to which time eleven newspapers were suspended, and Emile de Girardin, the editor of La Press, imprisoned for eleven days. It now having been decided by the National Assembly that an election for President of the French republicans. The result of this election is familiar to all who took an interest in the French Revolution of 1848. Louis Napoleon was elected by a vote of about five and a-half millions, Cavaignac having received about a million and a half. The coup dictar of

marine Court.

Before Hon. Judge Thompson and a Jury.

ACTION FOR CRIMINAL ASSAULT.

Nov. 11.—Panny Hersch vs. Carle Hobitch.—The parties in this case are Germans. The plaintiff sues for an assault and battery, and also charges the defendant with a criminal assault upon her person.

Fanny Hersch being sworn, deposed that she is twenty-four years of age and knows the defendant; first got acquainted with him about six months after she landed in this country; she came here two and a half years ago; became acquainted with defendant in Seventh avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets; was servant of Mr. Dykeman, 150 Seventh avenue, just above defendant's drug store; the first time she was sent to defendant's store for oil, he locked the door and put the light down; he took hold of her by the arms and held her so that they were bine; he then drew her down on the floor; she cried and he then put a handkerchief in her mouth; he broke her pitcher; she cried so much and made so much noise, kicking with her foot, that he let her go and opened the door; this was the middle of January last; this occurred in the front room in the store; hever saw but one room; a family lived under the store; had been to defendants three or four times before he took hold of her; about three or four days after that he had connection with me at half-past 10 c'clock, and I became pregnant, I was pressed in the connection; I was leaving the counter when he threw me on the floor and then succeeded in his purpose; witness subsequently told a female friend of hers that she was going to bave a child; the defendant paid twelve shillings a month as long as the child lived; it died at eight months of age; went to defendant after that for money; he only had connection with me once; I never tried to get him to marry me.

Carl Hobitch, the defendant, was examined and deposed that the intimacy he had with the planniff was with her consent; that she used to come to has store sometimes with criders, and sometimes without.

The jury under the in

The New Bedford Standard says a colored woman named Patay Castelew died in that city, on the 4th inst., at the age of one hundred and one years. She was for about seventy years the slave of Mr. Alexander Gliff, of Hanover county. Va., and was by him set free at his death. She continued to reside in Virginia until about four years since, when she moved to New Bedford, where she regided with a daughter until her death.